

SOL REVIEW

Name: _____

Have this review with you during all class periods

VUS 2-3 COLONIAL PERIOD

The exchange of goods between the Americas and Europe was called the **Columbian Exchange**

Who discovered the Americas? **Christopher Columbus**

Where was the first permanent English settlement in North America **Jamestown**

Jamestown was settled by what company? **Va. Company of London**

The Va. Company of London is what type of company? **Joint stock**

New England was settled by what two groups? **Puritans and Pilgrims**

What were they seeking? **Religious freedom**

What was the purpose of the Jamestown settlement? **Economic opportunity**

What was the first representative body in North America? **House of Burgesses**

What is it called today? **General Assembly**

English nobility who received large land grants? **Cavaliers**

Most of those who came to Jamestown arrived as? **Indentured servants**

Exploration by which European power did not lead to large scale immigration, thus little conflicts with Native Americans? **France**

The first slaves brought to Jamestown worked on? **Tobacco plantations**

Which region was settled by people who had a strong belief in religious tolerance?

Middle Colonies

Social status in the New England colonies was determined by? **Standing in the Church**

Social status in the Southern colonies was determined by? **Family status, money, land ownership**

The colony of Rhode Island was founded to resist what? **Puritan persecution**

Who founded Rhode Island? **Roger Williams**

Which regions economy was dependent on:

fishing, shipbuilding, lumbering, manufacturing, and small scale subsistence

farming? Fishmls- **New England**

shipbuilding, small scale farming, and trading? **Middle**

plantations and small scale farming? **South**

What areas of the south depended on small scale farming and hunting? **Appalachian foothills**

A _____ is grown strictly for money? **Cash Crop**

VUS 4 REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

The French were driven out of Canada and their territories west of the Appalachian mountains following the? **French and Indian War**

The French and Indian War increased migration into the **Ohio River Valley Territory**.

This prohibited settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains: **Proclamation of 1763**

The Boston Tea party is an example of colonial protests over: **taxation**.

This book challenged the moral authority of the King to rule over the colonies: **Common Sense**

The idea of natural rights of life liberty and property: **John Locke**

He also wrote that if the government violated this the people have the right to rebel:

Social Contract

Wrote *Common Sense*? **Thomas Paine**

This document contains "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal" **Declaration of Independence**.

It was written by: **Thomas Jefferson**

Those for independence from England: **Patriots.**

Those against independence from England: **Loyalists**

"Give me liberty or give me Death": **Patrick Henry**

Leader of Colonial forces: **George Washington.**

Negotiated treaty of alliance with the French: **Benjamin Franklin**

Aided by the French the Americans won the Revolution with the British surrender at: **Yorktown.**

Turning Point Battle-**Saratoga**

VUS 5 THE NEW AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

What was the first American attempt at government? **Articles of Confederation**

Problems with the Articles of Confederation:

Weak national government

No power to tax

Could not control interstate trade

No common currency

VUS 5 CONSTITUTION

Opposed strong national government: **Anti-Federalists**

Supported strong national government: **Federalists**

This compromise of the two plans balanced the power between the large and small states: **Great Compromise**

This compromise decided the issue of slavery with regard to representation: **3/5ths**

Type of government created by the Constitution: **Federal**

Father of the Constitution: **James Madison**

Presided over the Constitutional convention: **George Washington**

Wrote the Bill of Rights: **James Madison**

Wrote the Virginia Declaration of Rights: **George Mason**

This abolished the Anglican Church in Virginia and was the basis for the separation of church and state:

Va. Statute of Religious Freedom

Supreme Court Decision-judicial review-**Marbury v. Madison**

Supreme Court Decision-implied powers-**McCullough v. Maryland**

Supreme Court Decision-federal power over state power-commerce clause-**Gibbons v. Ogden**

Decisions under this Supreme Court justice strengthened the power of the federal government-**John Marshall**

VUS 5 RATIFICATION of the CONSTITUTION

The three writers of the *Federalist Papers* and major supporters of the Federalists:

James Madison, John Jay and Alexander Hamilton

VUS 6 EARLY GOVERNMENT and WESTWARD EXPANSION

The Democratic-Republicans were led by: **Thomas Jefferson.**

Describe supporters of the Democratic - Republican Party: **Farmers and artisans from the South**

This purchase more than doubled the size of the United States: **Louisiana Purchase**

The exploration of this purchase: **Lewis and Clark**

Served as translator and guide on this voyage: **Sacajawea**

The belief that America would stretch from sea to sea and into the Mexican territory:

Manifest Destiny

US victory in Mexican war leads to territorial gains where: **California, New Mexico and Utah Territory**

The United States annexed Texas after it gained its independence from: **Mexico-** following a battle in which all the men died there-**Alamo**

The forcible removal of Cherokee and other Indian tribes to reservations in Oklahoma: **Trail of Tears**

This was the President-**Andrew Jackson** and act-**Indian Removal Act**-which moved the Indians

A large number of workers on the transcontinental railroad came from: **Mexico, China and Ireland**

The War of 1812 was fought against the: **British**

The American victory in the War of 1812 increased migration into: **Florida**

The US and Britain jointly occupied this area after the War of 1812-**Oregon Territory**

A government in which power is given to those most qualified is called: **Aristocracy**

The practice of using public offices to benefit members of the victorious party: **Spoils System**

Who was the first President to use this as indicated by the picture of him riding a pig?

Andrew Jackson

What was the Bank of the U.S.? **Federal money and rich people's money were put in the bank. Was seen as a tool of the rich.**

Why did Jackson oppose the bank? **He felt it was a tool of the rich.**

What was eliminated in 1828 that allowed more people to vote? **Property qualifications**

Who wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin*? **Harriet Beecher Stowe**

Who wrote *The Liberator* and called for the immediate and uncompensated emancipation of slaves:

William Lloyd Garrison

Led slave revolt in Southampton county, Virginia: **Nat Turner**

Former slave who became a leading abolitionist: **Frederick Douglass**

KNOW NOTHINGS AND WHIGS

VUS 6 SLAVERY ISSUES

Drew a line through the Louisiana Purchase allowing slavery south of the line: **Missouri Compromise**

Compromise of 1850 allowed what state to enter as a free state: **California**

What were the other provisions of the Compromise?

popular sovereignty and Fugitive Slave act

To allow the people in new states to decide its laws including whether to allow slavery or not: **Popular Sovereignty**

Provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska Act: **Popular sovereignty, birth of Republican Party**

VUS 7 CIVIL WAR

Led to the secession of Southern states: **Election of Lincoln**

Angered Southern leaders and slave-owners- Emancipation Proclamation

The spark that started the Civil War: **Ft. Sumter**

Emancipation Proclamation is issued after what Union victory: **Antietam**

What battle is considered the turning point? **Gettysburg**

Identify the two sides that were fighting: **Confederate, Union**

To end the Civil War, Lee surrendered to Grant at: **Appomattox Court House**

"Four score and seven years ago our fore-fathers..." **Gettysburg Address**

Assassinated Lincoln: **John Wilkes Booth**

Radical Republicans played a major role in the 1868 impeachment of: **Andrew Johnson**

The South was divided into 5 Military Districts, abolished state governments approved by Lincoln and Johnson and set up new requirements in -**Reconstruction Act of 1867.**

Democrats in the South were allowed to return to power by this compromise, which allowed Rutherford B. Hayes (Republican candidate) to be named President, military was removed: **Compromise of 1877**

Laws put into place in the South legalizing segregation: **Black codes or Jim Crow laws**

What were the 3 Reconstruction Amendments?" **13-Abolished Slavery, 14-Equal Protection for all Americans regardless of race (due process), 15- Guaranteed the Right to vote to all men regardless of race**

What 2 Civil War Generals did not want the South punished-**Lee and Grant**

VUS 8 POST-RECONSTRUCTION

Late 19th century immigrants came from what areas? **Southern and Eastern Europe, Asia-China and Japan**

The process of absorbing new culture, many immigrants were resistant to this:

assimilation- created melting pot

What served an essential role in the assimilation of immigrants into American society?

Public schools

What did the Chinese Exclusion Act and Immigration Restriction Act of 1921 do? &

*Gentlemen's Agreement- **Curb/halt immigration**

Supreme Court ruled that "separate but equal did not violate the 14th Amendment"

Plessy v. Ferguson

Mass movement of African Americans to Northern cities in search of jobs and to escape discrimination: **Great Migration**

This movement used government to reform (fix) problems created by Industrialization-

Progressive Movement

Goals of the Progressive Movement-**Gov't controlled by the people, guaranteed economic opportunities through gov't regulation, elimination of social injustices**

Roosevelt's Plan-**Square Deal**

Wilson's Plan-**New Freedom**

Labor Unions-**Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor(AFL), American Railway Union(ARU), ILGWU(Industrial Ladies Garment Worker's Unions)**

Labor Strikes-**Haymarket, Homestead, and Pullman**

AFL leader-**Samuel Gompers**

ARU leader-**Eugene Debs**

Accomplishments of Unions-**child labor laws, better pay, better working hours and conditions**

Who argued that the lynching of Blacks by KKK was an act of terrorism-**Ida B. Wells**

What act provided free land to any settlers willing to live on and work the land-

Homestead Act

What brought an end to the era of the cowboy?-**Barbed wire, railroads, ranches**

Reasons for economic growth after the Civil War-NMGC- **natural resources and navigable rivers, Migration from farms to cities, Gov' support for business-Laissez-faire policies towards business, Cheap labor from immigrants,**

When gov't stays out of business-**laissez faire**

Believed in **gradual** approach to ending segregation-**Booker T. Washington**

Believed in equality immediately and started NAACP-**W.E.B. Dubois**

Leaders of the Women's Suffrage Movement-**Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B.**

Anthony, Alice Paul, Carrie Catt

Amendment which gave women the right to vote-**19th amendment**

*What ended Progressive Movement?-**WWI**

*Gilded Age-time of **lavish wealth for rich in late 19th-early 20th century-Income disparity-rich and poor.**

VUS 8 INVENTIONS/ INVENTORS

Cotton Gin: **Eli Whitney**- What affect does it have on the South? **It increased demand for slaves.**

Assembly Line/cars: **Henry Ford**

Electricity: **Thomas Edison**

Telephone: **Alexander Graham Bell**

Mechanical Reaper: **Cyrus McCormick**

Airplane: **Wright Brothers**

New process for stronger steel: **Bessemer**

Robber Barons:

J.P. Morgan: **Banking and Finance**

John D. Rockefeller: **Standard Oil**

Cornelius Vanderbilt: **Railroads**

Andrew Carnegie:**Steel**

VUS 9 IMPERIALISM AND WORLD WAR I **IMPERIALISM**

Open Door Policy-**Equal trading rights in China-John Hay**

Dollar Diplomacy-**Urging businesses and banks to invest in Latin America**

Roosevelt Corollary-**Speak softly and carry a big stick-if American interests are threatened the US will have to intervene**

Land gains from Spanish American War-**annexed-Puerto Rico and Guam, protectorate-Cuba, purchased-Philippines**

Reason for Panama Canal-**to further trade, military**

Why we annexed Hawaii and how?-**to protect American Businessmen's sugar interests and threatened Queen Liliuokalani with force if she did not step down**

How we got Alaska-**Seward purchased for 7.2 million-later oil discovered there**

World War I

US stance at beginning of war: **Isolationist/Neutral**

The ocean liner that was sunk by German submarines: **Lusitania**

Whose side did the US join? **Allied**

Reasons for US involvement: **Freedom of the seas, ties with Britain, to make the world safe for democracy, Zimmerman telegram.**

4 parts of Wilson's Fourteen points(peace plan) you need to know-**Self Determination, Freedom of the Seas,League of Nations, Mandate System**

Treaty of Versailles provisions-**French and English demanded Germany be punished-pay for damage to their countries, League of Nations created, National boundaries redrawn (new nations-no more Austria-Hungary Empire). Remember "ia" countries**

Why did the US not join the League of Nations-**The US did not want an international organization to decide our Foreign Policy**

VUS 10-1920's AND 1930's

1920's

1. What was important about the 1920's-**challenge to traditional values**
2. Why were magazines, newspapers, and radio's important-**way people received news and created common culture**
3. Describe the Scopes Trial-trial involving teaching of evolution in school in TN

4. Why did the KKK rise in the north-**discrimination towards immigrants and AA in the north**
5. What was Prohibition and 2 amendments-**18th amendment made alcohol illegal-21st repealed it**

1930's

6. **Overspeculation, bank Deposits invested in the market, Expansion of credit, bankruptcies, Out of money (banks)- ODEBO ?Causes of Crash**
7. What were the consequences of the Stock Market Crash-**customers couldn't get money from banks, no new investments-No MONEY**
8. What is the date of the crash-**10/29/1929**
9. What were the Causes of the Great Depression- **High protective tariff-Hawley Smoot led to retaliatory tariffs, Overproduction, Federal Reserve took no action, Stock Market Crash- HOFS**
10. What was the Impact of the Depression **Collapse of financial system - Unemployment/Homelessness, Union unrest, farm foreclosures decline in demand for goods- CUFUD**
11. Over farming and drought led this condition in the Midwest: **Dust Bowl**
12. What were other farmer problems-**farm foreclosures and migration**
13. Programs to help the US overcome the Depression by FDR- **New Deal-relief, recovery, reform**

14. What were the New Deal Programs-**WPA (Works progress**

Administration)-created jobs for immediate relief, AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Act)-made farmers decrease production to raise prices, FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)-protected people's money in the banks up to a certain amount, SEC, Social Security

VUS 11/12 WORLD WAR II

US stance at beginning of war: **Isolationist/Neutral**

What actions did the U.S. take against Japan for invading China in the 1930's-**Embargo-oil, steel and Stimson Doctrine-would not recognize territorial gains by Japan in China**

What 2 actions caused the US to help the Allies-leave neutrality-**Fall of France and Battle of Britain**

Allowed US to send war supplies to England in return for bases in the Caribbean: **Lend-Lease Act**

This event started WWII-**invasion of Poland by Germany and Soviet Union**

December 7, 1941- **"A date that will live in infamy" -Attack on Pearl Harbor-U.S. enters the war**

Turning point of war in Pacific: **Midway**

Began the liberation of Western Europe: **D-day**

Major 3 Allied Powers: **US, USSR, British**

Leaders: **FDR, Stalin, Churchill**

Axis Powers: **Germany, Japan, Italy**

Leaders: **Hitler, Tojo, Mussolini**

Turning point of the Eastern European front: **Stalingrad**

This ended WWII-**Atomic Bombs dropped on Japan**

Established the standards by which Prisoners of War are supposed to be treated:

Geneva Convention

The systematic killing on the basis of race, religion, ethnic background, etc.: **genocide**

The killing of 6 million Jews and others by Nazi Germany: **Holocaust**

The extermination of just the Jews-Final Solution

Trials where people were individually responsible for actions-**Nuremberg Trials**
African-American unit that flew fighters in Europe: **Tuskegee Airmen**
Japanese-American regiment: **Nisei regiments-most decorated**
Role of Navajo Indians: **Code talkers**
What happened to Japanese Americans living on the West Coast? **Placed in internment camps**
These items were rationed-**gas, rubber, silk, coffee, shoes**
This was used to keep Americans involved in the war effort-**propaganda-used fear and guilt**
These helped pay for the war-**war bonds**
This was another name for the draft-**selective service**
This was the name given women who worked in factories-**Rosie the Riveter**
These people worked on farms-Mexicans

VUS 13 FOREIGN POLICY and the COLD WAR

2 remaining Superpowers following WW II: **US and USSR**
Economic systems of both: **Capitalism and Communism**
What German city was divided following WWII and needed supplies dropped from the air? **Berlin**
What was the plan to aid Berlin by air called? **The Berlin Airlift**
Military (peacetime) alliance led by US: **NATO**
Military alliance led by USSR: **Warsaw Pact**
War that ended right where it began, at the 38th parallel: **Korean War** COMMUNIST-North
Foreign Policy involving containment-**Truman Doctrine**
What happened to public opinion in the US during the Vietnam War? **Protests on college campuses and people opposed to the draft**
Why did we get involved in Vietnam-**Containment**. Which side was Communist-**North Vietnam**. How did it end?-**All of Vietnam became Communist**
Countries controlled politically and economically by the USSR: **Satellite countries**
Countries Stalin was given after WWII-**Iron Curtain or Eastern Bloc countries**
Formed near the end of World War II to create opportunities to prevent global wars: **United Nations**
This former enemy of the US adopted a democratic form of government and became a strong ally of the US: **Japan**
This plan provided massive financial relief to war-torn Europe: **Marshall Plan**
Country which became Communist in 1949-**China, Mao Zedong**
This was the failed invasion of Cuba by Cuban revolutionaries aided by the CIA: **Bay of Pigs**
Leader of Communist Cuba: **Fidel Castro**
Remaining Communist countries in the world today: **China, North Korea, and Cuba**
Role of Reagan in the Cold War-**challenged moral legitimacy of the Soviet Union-“Mr. Gorbachev-tear down this wall”**
Post war era goals-**Foreign aid, Humanitarian aid, Support for Human Rights FHS**
George H.W. Bush's post war goals-**Fall of Communism in Eastern Europe, Reunification of Germany, Collapse of Yugoslavia, Breakup of Soviet State, Persian Gulf War 90-91-1st war women served in combat, Operation Desert Storm**
Clinton's post war role-**NAFTA, Full Diplomatic relations with Vietnam, Lifting of economic sanctions against S.Africa when gov't ended apartheid, NATO action in former Yugoslavia**

George W. Bush's post war policies-**Terrorists attacks on 9/11, War in Afghanistan and Iraq**